The Columbian.

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POETRY.

SLANG.

I was courting a beautiful girl, one night,
Whom I worshipped as almost divine,
And longed to hear breathed the sweet little word
That told me she would be mine;
I was praising the wealth of her chestnut hair,
And her eyes of matchless blue,
When she laid her dear cheek on my shoulder and said:
"Hurrah! that's bully for you!"

I started in terror, but managed to keep
From showing my intense surprise,
And pressed my lips lightly on brow and on cheek,
And then on her meekly-closed eyes,
I told her my love was as deep as the sea,
(As I felt her heart go pitty-patter,)
I would worship her always if she would be mine,
And she whispered: "Oh! that's what's the matter!"

I told her her cheek would the rose put to shame,
Her teeth the famed Orient pearl,
And the ocean's rich coral could never compare
With the lips of my beautiful girl;
That her voice was like music that comes to the ear,
In the night-time—and sweet was her smile
As that of an angel, and softly she breathed;
"On that, you can just bet your pile!"

In the hush of the starlight I still whispered on,
And pressed her more close to my breast;
Talked sweeter than Romeo, dearer than Claude,
And told her how true love was blest:
Of bliss in a cottage, of flowers and birds,
(Though I felt some times strange out of joint,)
When she looked, with a smile, and daintily lisped
In my ear: "I can't quite see the point!"

I pressed her more closely, I talked still more sweet,
Called the stars to look down on our love,
Made love rhyme to dove, and my kiss rhyme to bliss,
And vowed by the heavens above,
I'd be constant and true if she'd only be mine,
Pressed her lips and caressed her brown locks;
When see answered me back, with a rich, saucy laugh;
"Look'or here; ain't yer after the rocks!"

POLITICAL.

REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS CHALFANT,

MEMBER FROM MONTOUR COUNTY,

In the House of Representatives, Wednesday afternoon, January 30th, 1867, on Senate bill No. 3, entitled Joint resolution to ratify the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. CHALFANT. Mr. Speaker, the first and second sections of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, now presented for our consideration and approval or rejection, have been so thoroughly and ably discussed by gentlemen on this side of the House that it would be superfluous in me to attempt to add anything to what has already been advanced. I fully concur with those who have addressed the House in opposition to the adoption of the proposed amendments in all they have said of the evils and dangers which must result to us as a nation, as well as the several States of which the nation is composed, from the adoption of the first and second sections of the amendment. The right of citizenship, which the first of these proposes to confer on all the inhabitants of this country, except two classes, viz: Indians not taxed and persons of foreign birth not naturalized, would, of itself, perhaps, be harmless, were it not for some of the incidents connected, or that almost necessarily result therefrom. It is very evident, from the second section, that the first is designed only as the basis for the rearing of the structure of universal suffrage, which this second section proposes to confer upon all without respect to color or nationality. The dangers which must result from the proposed degradation of the ballot-box, should be apparent to even the least discriminating; and if they cannot, after the expositions that have been made see these dangers, I should have but little hope of being able to furnish them any additional light. I may say to them, however, that what they propose is not an experiment, which can be tried, and if not found to work well, abandoned. Rights, privileges and immunities, once conferred by the Government on a class hitherto not permitted to participate in its administration, will never be surrendered again to the former "ruling class." The tendency of the people of all free governments has always been first towards an enlargement of the area of freedom, and extension of the rights and immunities of the people, a restriction and limitation of the powers of the Government until freedom became lawlessness and government an unmeaning theory; and the result, as any one might have confidently predicted, has been anarchy, terminating in despotism. And I greatly fear, Mr. Speaker, looking at the action of the present dominant party, noting their wild theories of government, their utter disregard, as legislators, of all the checks and balances framed by our wise forefathers to maintain a proper equilibrium between the co-ordinate branches of the General Government, that we are but following the same downward path to our own destruction as a free and independent nation.

There is, however, one incongruity between the first and second sections, which I will notice. The first section, after conferring on all inhabitants except foreigners unnaturalized, the rights of citizenship, prohibits any State from making or enforcing any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. The second section declares that if any State shall deny to any male inhabitants of such State the right of voting, or in any way abridge such right, the representatives of such State shall be reduced in the same proportion. Now, if the right of suffrage is one of the privileges and immunities of citizenship, then by the first section, no State can constitutionally deny or abridge such right. The "State right" is barred by this amendment; and the second section, if its purpose were merely to confer the right of voting upon all citizens, would be useless. But the object of the second section reaches further. It provides that if any State shall deny, or in any way abridge the right of any male inhabitants (not male citizens, it will be observed) to vote for certain State and national officers, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens (here you see the word citizen inserted) shall bear to the whole number of male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age. Now, I ask, whether under this second section the thousands of unnaturalized foreigners residing in Pennsylvania, male inhabitants of said State, but by the Constitution and laws thereof denied the right of suffrage, are to be excluded from the count in ascertaining the basis of representation? These persons are male inhabitants of the State, and the right of suffrage is denied them by the State. How then, are they to be included among those who constitute the basis of our representation? If this be so, that this class must be excluded, then Pennsylvania must either submit to a reduction of her representation in Congress, or confer upon these unnaturalized male inhabitants the right of suffrage. I say Pennsylvania, but other States are in the same condition, but I have instanced Pennsylvania because she is one of the States embracing the largest foreign population and hence would be one of the greatest sufferers under this amendment. California, too, must confer upon her Chinese and other Asiatic "male inhabitants" this solemn right of suffrage, or she will be degraded by a diminution of representation. And while Pennsylvania loses and would suffer in the loss of representation, New England would actually be the gainer, as her whole foreign population does not equal those of the same class in Pennsylvania. Now, gentlemen of the radical party in this House, are you prepared, by your votes on this amendment, to sacrifice the interests of our noble old Commonwealth to still more aggrandize New England, that has already managed, through the radical party, to acquire such unbounded influence in our national councils? Are you willing still to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water for that section? Have you no State pride—no love for your native State—no regard for the interests of her citizens, that you will do this thing? I fear not, or you would refrain from casting your vote for this amendment.

But I have already said more than I intended on these two sections.

I come now to the third section. By this section every person who has heretofore been a member of Congress or any officer of the United States, member of the Legislature, or held any other executive or judicial office in the State, and as such taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, but who subsequently shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, shall be ineligible to the office from Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State.

At first view, a provision in the Constitution, that no person guilty of treason against the Government shall be permitted to hold office under that Government, would seem not unreasonable, and to make it more specially unobjectionable in appearance, the framers of this section have limited the disqualification to such as had before been holders of office, and as such had taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution and yet in violation of this oath had subsequently engaged in insurrection or rebellion, or given aid and comfort to the enemy. Now, surely, no doubt thought the framers of this amendment the moral sense and patriotism of every one will sustain such a proposition. But Mr. Speaker, I must be permitted to say, that notwithstanding the risk I may incur of being charged with a want of "loyalty" or a blunted moral sense, I regard this third section as the wickedest and the most dangerous of the whole five which go to make up this "amendment."

Let us scrutinize this section a little more closely.

First, then, who are they—what class of our citizens, that by this section are rendered illegible to to office in the State or nation? You will observe it is not those who have been legally convicted of the crime of treason (or, in the language of this section, of the crime of being engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the Government, or of giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.) No—no legal conviction is required before the disqualification attaches. If he has been guilty, he is disqualified for office, whether ever tried and convicted of the crime or not. But, you will say, and say properly, that in order to make this section of any effect whatever, the guilt must be established. I grant it. But here comes the difficulty. Here begins the danger. Look over this section carefully and tell me if you find in it anything which requires that an individual shall not be ineligible to office until he has been tried and convicted of treason, or of the crime mentioned in said act, by a court of competent jurisdiction. There is nothing of the kind in it. How then is the person charged to be tried? Before what tribunal can he be required to meet the charge of treason or disloyalty? What opportunity is to be afforded to him to excalpate himself? Suppose the case of a member elect to the present Congress, or the one which will meet on the fifth of March next. He appears before the House with his certificate of election, duly authenticated and claims his seat; but as he is about to take the oath, an honorable member rises in his place, and charges that this member elect is ineligible under this section of the amendment by reason of his having given aid and comfort to the enemy during the rebellion. Of course this suspends all further proceedings until the question of guilt or innocence shall have been disposed of. But what court, what tribunal shall adjudicate the case? You answer, "the House in which he claims a seat." I grant you that each House of Congress has the right to judge of and decide upon the qualification of its own members. If it finds a member ineligible it may reject him. But if the disqualification or ineligibility results from crime for which he is amenable to law, should not the House require trial and conviction in a proper court before it proceeds to decide? Is it possible that the framers of this amendment intended to transform this legislative body into a criminal court, for the trial of its members on criminal charges, for crimes committed years before their election, and for which they were and are still amenable to the laws of the land? A body composed of individuals elected from every section or district from every State in the Union and who represent not only the interests and judgment of those by whom they were elected, but their passions and prejudices also. Suppose that the individual elected and claiming a seat should come from one of the States formerly in rebellion, or from one of the Democratic non-rebelling States. What think you would be his chance for a trial, a fair and impartial trial, such as the Constitution and the laws of his country give him a right to demand, on a charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, before the present Congress, or so far as we can judge from present indications of what its character will be, the House which is to meet on the coming fifth of March? Every member of that body during the trial of the cause acts in the capacity of a judge and juror, and yet it is a notorious fact that the majority who control its action, have prejudged the case, and pronounced sentence of eviction before the first witness was examined. Do you say my allegation is too strong? Is it not a matter of fact known to everybody, that every prominent Democrat, every Democratic candidate for office especially, for the last five or six years has been publicly charged with having given aid and comfort to the rebels? Is this not true with regard to every prominent Democrat in this State—yes, in every State? Is it not true with respect to the Democratic party as a whole, that they have been thus charged, and that the more prominent members of that party have been hunted and hounded by the Radicals? Is it not true that the same charges have been made, and persisted in for the last five years by the very men who now constitute the majority, the controlling power in Congress? Have they not time after time, officially and unofficially, denounced the President of the United States, members of the cabinet, their fellow-members of the House, as guilty of the crime of treason, and especially of giving aid and comfort to the rebellion?

With some of them, to have voted for John C. Breckinridge in 1860, is conclusive evidence of the guilt of treason. With others, to have voted for General McClellan, was giving aid and comfort to the rebels. Others, again, pronounced the verdict of "guilty" against every Democrat who dared to question the constitutionality or the propriety of any of the war measures of Lincoln's administration. Lincoln was the Government, and to oppose him, was to oppose the Government—ergo treason. Nay, these same men later denounce every man who sustains the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, or dissents from even the most radical measures of the present Congress, as guilty of encouraging treason and inciting a new rebellion. Four years ago, Seward was one of the chief priests of these loyalists, and the tinkle of his little bell could consign any unfortunate Democrat to the dungeons of a military prison. Now, in the judgment of this Congress, Seward is a traitor. Seward is encouraging Southern opposition to the Government. Seward is inciting another rebellion because he stands by the President whom he and they elected, in his efforts to restore the unity of the States.

Now, sir, I ask you—I ask every member of this House, I ask the freemen of Pennsylvania, what chance would any State, North or South, have for a fair and impartial trial on a charge of giving aid and comfort to the rebels during the war, before such a body as the present Congress? A body whose proceedings in the investigation would be governed by none of the established rules of evidence as to the competency or credibility of the witnesses or the relevancy of the facts proposed to be given in evidence. A body that does not recognize itself as bound by any established precedents or controlled by the law as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States. Why, sir, do you suppose that the framers of this amendment or its advocates here, would dare go before the people of Pennsylvania and seriously propose that any, even the humblest individual, charged only with the crime of assault and battery, should be compelled to go to trial before such a court—a court, every member of which had pronounced him guilty before his case was called? No, sir. In such case an act for a change of venue would be applied for and passed. Yet such is the court before which, under this section, a member elect to Congress must answer to the grave charge of treason. I repeat, then, that the House could only fairly try the charge and declare the applicant ineligible upon the proper evidence of his having been tried and convicted of the crime in a court of competent jurisdiction. But if it be still insisted upon that the House might try a member elect on this charge, and reject him on any evidence they deem sufficient, then I reply that they can do this without this amendment. They can do it under the Constitution as it is or over the Constitution as it is. They have done it again and again within the last six years.

But suppose that instead of a member of Congress it is an elector of President and Vice President, whose eligibility is questioned under this section, what court, what tribunal shall try the case? Shall the electoral college be constituted a criminal court to try one or twenty of its members on the charge of having given aid or comfort to the enemy during the rebellion? Suppose the result of election for President and Vice President depended on the admission or rejection of any one member, what would be the chance in that body for a fair trial? Suppose, again, that the Postmaster General should appoint a Postmaster at some cross road in the back townships of Bradford county, and his predecessor, unwilling to give up the post of honor and profit, should allege that the appointee had been giving aid and comfort to the enemy—perhaps charge him with being engaged in that terrible conspiracy of Fishingereek, where General Cadwallader and his brave army won such unfading laurels in arresting peaceable farmers for simply holding Democratic opinions. What court or tribunal shall take charge of this case? Who shall determine the guilt or innocence? Or suppose that it is the case of a justice of the peace or a constable in one of the many townships of this or some other State whose eligibility is denied, and who is declared disqualified under this section of the amendment. Before what court shall he appear or to what power shall he appeal for an opportunity to defend himself against the base charge, or how compel his accuser to make good the charge.

I might go on to multiply cases and increasing the difficulties that would arise under this section, but enough has been said to show that the difficulties in the way of rendering it effective are as numerous as the officers, State and National, within the limits of the Union. But, perhaps, some one will answer that under the fifth section of this amendment Congress is authorised to provide, by appropriate legislation, for enforcing this amendment. This provision is scarcely less objectionable than the section I have been considering. Congress provide by appropriate legislation! I can conceive of nothing; unless it be some act authorizing the appointment of a "commission" to prescribe qualifications and investigate the claims of all candidates or applicants for office. This would be one way. But are we willing, acting here as the representatives of the people of a great State, to place the rights, the interests, the character of our constituents in the hands of a "commission," to be appointed by Congress or by any other branch of the National Government? Are we willing to subject even the humblest and most obscure of our constituents to be tried on a grave charge of treason against the Government, before a "commission," whose members are not required to possess any of the qualifications of learning or ability considered so indispensable in a judge, but who sit as the representatives, of a political party? Our experience in relation to commissions for the trial of crimes is not very satisfactory. Yet this is the only mode that suggests itself to my mind. And if this is to be the mode, then we must have a commission in each county, at least. An irresponsible court, to be governed by no rules, to be controlled by no law. A court without the power to convict, yet possessed of full power to gratify the most hellish and malignant passions. A court that can with impunity send forth the accused with the stigma of guilt indelibly stamped upon his character and not compelled to furnish him the means of self-vindication. Think of these things, gentlemen. To-day you Radicals are the dominant party. You imagine your hold of power cannot be shaken. But all history proves that nothing is so evanescent as popular favor. To-day you may, by cunningly devised schemes, seduce the people into maintaining you in power. To-morrow that same people, enlightened as to your designs, may hurl you from your proud position and make you suppliants at the hands of those you have so wronged and persecuted. Then it would be the infernal machinery of these amendments, if adopted and set in motion by you, might return to plague the inventors. Then would come the time when a bottled Butler might be called to account for giving aid and comfort to the enemy; for having, while military governor of New Orleans, traded supplies to the rebel army in exchange for cotton. Then an N. P. Banks, misnamed General, might be punished for having acted as commissary general to the rebel army while on his cotton stealing expedition up Red River, in Texas. Or a Greeley might be tried for aiding and comforting the rebels in offering to treat with them during the rebellion, at Niagara Falls, or for being willing to go bail for the prince of traitors, Jeff. Davis. "Curses," then, "like chickens, might come home to roost." It is to save you from some such a fate as this we ask you to pause in your mad career. You have been shown the evil that would arise from the third section. Look these matters fairly in the face, and then, if you dare, go home to your constituents and tell them that you voted for this amendment—that you voted to place their rights, their liberties, their good name, in the hands and at the disposal of an irresponsible committee or commission to be appointed by Congress. Tell them, further, that you so far forgot or lost sight of your self-respect, your manhood, your duty and dignity as a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania as to vote for the amendment which empowers the Congress of the United States to establish an inquisitorial committee to prescribe the qualifications of those on whom State, county and township offices can be conferred, and to examine the candidates and applicants touching their fitness for these offices, within your own State. Go home and tell them that you have not only degraded the ballot-box by permitting the negro to participate in your elections, but you have degraded your State by placing it in subserviency to the national government in its most vital local interests.

But I come to the fourth section, which declares that the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall not be questioned.

It is difficult to conceive why this clause is inserted in an amendment to the Constitution. The validity of the debt authorized by law, I take it is unquestionable under the Constitution and the laws as they now are, and to say in an amendment to the Constitution, that it shall not be questioned, is to say that which has no meaning. To question, in the sense used here, means of course, to deny. It is assumed by the language of this section that the debts are valid debts, for it says, "the public debt authorized by law." The Constitution, as it is, then recognizes the validity of these debts, and who can question it? The only party that could question or deny their validity, then, must be the Government. The Government which contracted, and which, when it contracted, gave its bonds or certificates of indebtedness with the express or implied promise to pay. How then can this same Government, without a total disregard of all constitutional obligations, deny or question its validity?

Let me illustrate. Suppose I borrow one thousand dollars of you, Mr. Speaker, and give you my bond, solemnly executed, signed, sealed, and delivered, specifying the time and place of payment. And after you, in good faith, had received it, knowing my ability to pay, you should turn around and say: "Now I have your bond for one thousand dollars; I suppose you intend to pay it." And I should answer, "Oh, yes, I will never question its validity." Would you not feel doubly secure by thus having my promise in addition to my bond? But notwithstanding this "amendment" suppose at some future day the Government should question the validity of this debt and refuse to pay it—repudiate it altogether, as the State of Mississippi once did hers? What then? Where would be the redress for the bondholders? True, such an act on the part of our Government would be in violation of this amendment. But if no such amendment were adopted, such a denial of the validity of the debt or repudiation would be in violation of the Constitution and the laws as they now stand. And the latter would be no more easily violated than the former. The question need only to be asked: If our Government should refuse to pay the public debt—should deny its validity—what then? Where would be the remedy? To what power would the bondholders appeal for redress? If the debt were owing to a foreign power or persons, perhaps the refusal to pay might justify (in the eyes of nations) an appeal to arms; but where the bonds, or government securities, are held by our own citizens, they would be without redress. For them to take up arms to enforce payment would be treason. This clause in the amendment, then, Mr. Speaker, is sheer nonsense—of no value neither increasing the security of the creditor nor strengthening the obligation of the debtor. It can only be looked upon as a sugar coating, and a very transparent coat at that, applied to induce the patient (the public) to swallow the whole batch.

Mr. Speaker, the latter clause of this same section, which prohibits the United States, or any other State, from paying or assuming the rebel debt, needs but few words of comment. The idea that the Government of the United States would assume to pay that debt, or any part of it, is too preposterous to admit of serious consideration. The act which is here prohibited will never take place until the Government, in all its departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, shall have become as corrupt and regardless of constitutional obligations and limitations as one of them, the present Congress, now is. And when that time arrives the people, who will be burthened with the taxation required to pay these rebel debts, if the Government assumes them, will appeal, but appeal in vain, to this section of the amendment for relief from their burdens. They may invoke the Constitution for protection, as the people have done, and are doing daily, but the Constitution can afford them no shield.

I cannot regard this fourth section in any other light than as something which can do no harm, and which will serve to draw the public eye from the (to the party in power) important sections of the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, you may have witnessed the performances of the famous magician who lately held forth in one of the public halls of this city, and if you have, you no doubt were entertained and amused at the adroitness with which he manged to fix your attention at one point, while one of his magical tricks was to be played at another, and the moment your attention was withdrawn you stood amazed at the wonderful feat that had been performed before your eyes without your being able to see it.

So with these Radical performers. By their sleight-of-hand they seek to humbug the public. They fix their attention for the time being upon one point, with regard to which they feel no interest, and while it is so fixed they perform their trick. They secure the vote or the sanction of the people to a measure which had never received their consideration. But soon, very soon, the attention will be withdrawn, and then an amazed and astonished people will not only look with astonishment, but with mortification, upon the scenes which have been enacted before their eyes, yea, in which they have been unconscious actors.

Mr. Speaker, I might close here, were it not that during the progress of the debate, the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber have seen fit to indulge in much abuse of the Democratic party. They have applied to its members every epithet from "Copperhead" to "traitor," and thrown the taunt that many of those who went into the rebellion formerly belonged to that party. And admitting this, it only proves that these men left us because they found no sympathy with their secession doctrines, the Democracy being always inflexibly in favor of the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the maintenance of the Constitution. They were not the first schismatics who had left us. Thousands now who give tone and direction to the Radical party had done the same thing. Uneasy, ambitious spirits, who would sooner "reign in hell than serve in Heaven." They, like the Southern rebels, left us because they could not interpolate their wicked doctrines into the Democratic creed, and make our grand old party subservient to their designs to destroy both the Union and the Constitution. They left us to wander after strange gods. Instead of following their early teachings, in the safe and tried path of principles laid down by the illustrious founder of our party, Jefferson, they went out after Wendell Philips, the destructionist, from whose brain has sprung every dogma of the Radical party. He gave it its light, its being, organized it and breathed into that organization his own fanatic spirit. Alongside of him Stevens, Lincoln, Seward, Trumbull and the rest were but trimmers. They are the merest echoes of the destructive principles hatched within his fertile brain. This man, as I have said, is a destructionist; powerful to destroy but powerless to build up. He is indeed a Radical of the most dangerous type; and his wild theories, his ultra radicalism, his Utopian ideas, fascinate those of the fanatical turn, who follow him with a blind zeal, utterly regardless of the consequences to the country or themselves. No wonder then, this Radical party has become dangerous under the lead of this man. I heard one of his followers the other day, in the Senate Chamber, exultantly proclaim that he "thanked God that he was a Radical." Yes, a Radical of the Cromwell, Danton and Robespierrean stamp, who in the name of liberty, and love of the people, perpetrated crimes at which the world still stands aghast, and humanity shudders. Danton and Robespierre acted towards the Girondists, the real friends of liberty, during the Reign of Terror in France, precisely as Wendell Phillips and his fanatical followers are doing towards the Democratic party to-day. They misrepresented, abused and persecuted them, and by false charges brought upon them the mob of Paris, and in an evil hour, by threats, so over-awed the National Convention that they voted for the death of these Girondists, and in that mad hour perished twenty-two of as noble friends of freedom as the world ever saw. And henceforth Radicalism in that fair land had full sway, drenched it with blood, immolated hecatombs of victims, and never ceased its career of blood and crime and horror until the people, with one spasmodic effort, overthrew their oppressors, and glad to escape from this saturnalia of wickedness, sheltered themselves under a military despotism. This was the career of Radicalism in France, fellow Democrats, and let us be warned by the teachings of history, which just now seems to be repeating itself in our own beloved land.

We have no guarantee that Radicalism in this country, which is of the same type as that I have been describing, will not go to as great lengths to accomplish its designs. We see what it has done already, we hear daily what it threatens to do, and to be forewarned is to be forearmed. Our fate might be the fate of the freedom-loving Girondists, were we to allow these desperate men to get unlimited control of power. I do not charge that all the Republican party are so depraved, but I do believe that Wendell Phillips is as dangerous a man as Danton. Danton had no personal hatred against individuals, but if he considered it to be necessary to carry out his fanatical schemes that a thousand priests must be sent to the guillotine or eight thousand "suspected persons" murdered at the prison of the Abbaye, it was done without compunction or remorse on his part. And so with Wendell Phillips. Give him full sway and if he feels it, to be necessary to immolate Andrew Johnson, he would not hesitate an instant, and if he considered it necessary also to sacrifice Democrats, he would sacrifice them with as little hesitation as Danton did the Girondists.

It is for you gentlemen, on this side of the Chamber, for your constituents, for every Democrat, every lover of his country to say, whether this monster of evil and his insane confederates are to get unlimited control of this Government. We have resisted them in the past—we have stood as a barrier between them and the South when the surging waves of anti-slavery fanaticism, aroused to madness throughout the North by means of the press and the pulpit, beat against us. And in resisting this we were accused of being pro-slavery. The Democratic party never was pro-slavery, but the Constitution recognized slavery as a State institution, and we stood by the Constitution; and had the Southern States been true to their friends, the Democracy, and fought their battles in the Union, they would not now be at the mercy of the Radical element of this country.

As I said before, Mr. Speaker, I have heard much about "sympathizers with rebellion," "traitors," and all that sort of slang, from the other side of the Chamber, and one of the gentlemen who has spoken appears to predicate his belief that we sympathize with secession, because my friend from Jefferson, who sits besides me, portrayed in eloquent language the suffering throughout the South in consequence of the rebellion. He desires to know why we do not allude to those in the North who have suffered in this terrible war. Our radical neighbors generally attend to this part. And so far as mere talk goes, I may say they are vastly patriotic; but, in regard to practicing what they preach, they are sadly deficient. I want them to prove their sympathy for the soldier, the armless and legless heroes they affect so much solicitude for. Look around this Chamber, Mr. Speaker, and tell me where are the legless and armless heroes filling positions here. I have nothing to say against the officers of this House; so far as I have observed they perform their duties acceptably. But, I say to you, gentlemen on the other side, you who have control of these offices, why do you not display your sympathy by giving these positions to the maimed heroes of the war—those armless and legless soldiers, the theme of all your discourses? I have seen but one limbless hero doing duty in this Hall, and this fact ought to silence all your blatant professions of love for the soldier.

But, now about that word "Copperhead" that term which you gentlemen of the opposition so delight to roll off your tongues. Probably you are not aware how the term came to be first used. I will enlighten you. I occasionly read light literature, and in doing so, learned how the name was first applied to a party. I find in Washington Irving's Knickerbocker, that in the early history of New Amsterdam, now New York, the Yankees had a habit of coming down to steal the lands of the Dutch, which caused the Mynheers to become enraged and drive them off. For doing this the Yankees denounced the Dutch as Copperheads, and the latter, not to be outdone, replied by stigmatizing the Yankees as 'Platter Breeches.' The same parties now, in our present difficulties, because Democrats resist the thieving Yankee land pirates from stealing the public lands North, West and South, they stigmatize us as Copperheads.

The term Copperhead was also first applied to the Democratic party because they resisted the trial of civilians by military commissions, and the sequel has shown that Copperheadism has got into the Supreme Court. The Copperheads, it appears are a majority in that body. Even Lincoln was guilty of placing Copperheads there, for Judge Davis, who pronounced the opinion of that court, that the trial of civilians by military courts was illegal and unconstitutional, is one of Lincoln's appointees, and, of course, must be a copperhead. The Dutch were taunted with the name for defending their possessions from the Yankee land pirates, while the Democrats of to-day, in turn, are taunted with the same name for defending their rightful inheritance—the Constitution—from the assaults of the decendants of these same ancient marauding Yankees.

Mr. Speaker, all the stereotyped slang indulged in by the opposition toward the Democratic party cannot blot out the fact that for eighty years that party had control of the Government of the country, save a few interjected opposition administrations; and during that time they placed the mighty land marks of a great nation all over it. The genius of Democratic Statesmen, under Democratic institutions, brought this country to that marvelous state of prosperity and grandeur that made it the admiration and wonder of the world. To use a popular and radical phrase: "The greatest country the sun ever shone upon." Under Democratic rule it extended in area and increased in population until it embraced a continent and gave homes to thirty millions of people; the agricultural and mechanic arts flourished; the sails of our commerce whitened every sea. We had no public debt and taxation bore so lightly on the shoulders of the people that they scarcely felt it, and liberty and equality of civil rights was the birthright of every American citizen. This was under Democratic rule. Now mark the contrast.

For six years radicalism has had control of the nation. During that time the land has been rent by civil feuds, a prey to rebellion; it has been drenched with blood and 500,000 of the youth of the nation laid in premature graves. A debt of crushing weight presses down every energy of the nation, and taxation equally grinding, places an iron harness on every man, woman and child. The States are disunited and everything in the future looks dark and uncertain. And all this the work of disunionists, of radicalism, North and South, both alike enemies of the Democracy and enemies of the Union of these States.

Gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber, your leaders have brought the nation to this condition. You have pulled the nation down; can you not rebuild it? Or are you only artificers of ruin? Where is your policy that is to restore the nation to something approximating to its former condition, when it was blessed with Democratic rule? You asserted in the early stage of the war that it was waged to reunite the States, and to-day, in contradiction to this solemn resolution, you assert that ten States are out of the Union. Still you declare no policy. The people ask you for a speedy settlement of our national difficulties on the basis of peace and concord, and in place of this your only plan seems to be to place millions of the people of the Union under the iron heel of a military despotism. As we have said before, like your leader, Phillips, you are powerful to destroy, but powerless to build up. In your mad zeal you have neary destroyed the Government. We, the Democracy, now stand ready to assist you in knitting together its ragged ends, and we want you to do something if there is any virtue in you.

Mr. M'CAMANT.—As Andy Johnson is a tailor and is willing to assist you, it will not need any help from us.

Mr. CHALFANT.—Andrew Johnson is trying to patch it up, but you will not allow him to do it.

Mr. Speaker, in the latter part of my remarks I have diverged somewhat from the legitimate argument on the amendments to repel some charges which are being continually made in this Chamber against the Democratic party, charges which have no foundation in truth, and which have been time and again repelled.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, if it were not for the monstrosities which are every day brought forth, I should feel assured in saying that it cannot be possible that Pennsylvania will ever give her sanction to these proposed mis-called "amendments" to the Constitution. But as it is I have no such assurance. I confess that I have strong fears that they will be adopted, fears which leave but little room for hope of their defeat. But be the result as it may, my vote shall be recorded against them. And while I live I shall point to the record of that vote as an evidence of my loyalty, (to use a much abused word,) to the Constitution which our Fathers gave us, and to the Government which they established. And depend upon it, there is a day coming, when, if these amendments are adopted, the curses of a nation will fall upon the heads of their projectors.

WITTICISMS.

A GENTLEMAN some time ago at table, when asked to have some catsup—pronounced *ketchup*—replied "No, thank you; I'm ahead of you now."

A WISCONSIN editor, in acknowledging the receipt of an exchange paper printed on new type, says it "looks as clean as a schoolmarn in a bathing-tub."

A PRINTER says he knows it pays to advertise. He advertised for a boy and in less than a week found at his domicil an applicant weighing five pounds. His articles must have a wide circulation.

THE latest fashion of bonnets is said to be a tow string with a glass bead upon the top of the head. In extremely cold weather it is allowable to attach two postage stamps to protect the ears. Our devil suggests that a small buckwheat cake would be better than a glass bead, as the fashions change so often that it would still be warm enough to eat when the next style comes out.

SHE wore a Gothic water-fall, and hoops like a Sibley tent, and her back, oh! slavery, a big chain clanked as she went. She bought her waterfall newly built, methinks we can see her yet, though we saw her but a moment with a big chain of jet. She wore a hat like a butter dish—as large as a three cent pie, and we thought we should soon expire as her big chain rattled by. A score or more of silver doves held her dress from mud and rain, innocent birds were frightened by the gutta percha chain. Oh, fashion, mistress fashion, have pity on Mary Jane; we love thy tilt and saw-dust calves, but take back thy jetty chain.

ONE of the witnesses summoned to appear before the New Orleans riot investigating committee was asked by a prominent member of the committee "which side" he was going to testify on. He replied that there would be no "sides" to his testimony; he could only swear to facts within his knowledge.

This reminds us of a case in the Boston Police Court, which occurred a few years ago. Old Deacon Foster, the most venerable and most popular of all the Boston darkies, brought an action against the next-door neighbor for a trespass of some sort upon his hand-cart. The deacon's witness was giving his testimony in a straight forward manner, when the old fellow got on his feet suddenly and exclaimed: "Please de court, I wish yer mak dat witness swar right. I brung him up purpus to swar dat han'-cart was in dat ceilar, an' now he swars jus turrer way. I wish de court make him swar right."

WHAT IS COD LIVER OIL?—The Bridgewater *Gazette*, a New England journal, says that a physician in that place was recently called to prescribe for a somewhat illiterate old lady, and as cod liver oil, in his opinion, was the remedy for her complain, he wrote a prescription for the apothecary to put up, with the Latin formula, "Ole. Jec. Ass.," being an abbreviation of "Oleum Jecorris Asselli," or, in plain English, cod liver oil. The medicine was procured, taken, and in a few weeks the lady completely recovered her health. A neighbor paid her a visit after her recovery, and expressing surprise at her improved condition, inquired the secret of so rapid a restoration. "Why," said the old, lifting both hands in grateful enthusiasm, it was that *beautiful* medicine, the *Oil of Jackass*, that brought me on my feet again!"

PAYING LIKE A SINNER.—Several years ago, in North Carolina, where it is not customary for the tavern-keepers to charge the ministers anything for lodging and refreshments, a preacher presumingly stopped at a tavern one evening, made himself comfortable during the night, and in the morning entered the stage without offering pay for his accommodations. The landlord soon came running up to the stage, and said:

"There is some one who has not settled his bill."

The passengers all said they had, but the preacher, who said he understood that he never charged ministers anything.

"What! you a minister of the gospel—a man of God?" cried the inkeeper; "you came to my house last night; you sat down at the table without a blessing; I lit you up to your room, and you went to bed without praying to your Maker (for I stood there until you retired); you rose and washed without prayer, ate your breakfast without saying grace; and as you came to my house like a sinner, and eat and drank like a sinner, you have got to pay like a sinner!"

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, CHAS. B. BROCKWAY, } EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

Democratic State Convention.

THE Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 29th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JUNE, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to FORTHWITH elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their re-spective district, who shall meet in MASS CONVENTION, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

B. L. FORSTER, Secretary.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE Stevens' Bill for the Military Government of the Southern States, was passed finally last week and submitted to the President for his approval or rejection. In its original form, as it passed the House, it was for Military Government pure and simple; the Southern States being treated as conquered territory and to be ruled by Generals of the army according to their pleasure, through military commissions and other instruments of despotic power. This Bill, which was spoken against in the Senate by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, Mr. Buckalew, Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, and others, became too odious to secure a majority in the Senate; it was therefore sent to a caucus of the Radical majority and manipulated into a new form. The power of selecting Generals to command Military Districts, was transferred from General Grant to the President; The third section, which limited the Supreme Court in its jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*, was struck out, and a fifth section, providing a plan of reconstructing State Governments, on a basis of negro suffrage, was added. The caucus bill passed the Senate, and after some further proceedings, and the addition of two odious amendments by the House, were agreed to and sent to the President.

The preamble declares the existing State Governments in the South to be illegal; subjects those States to military jurisdiction, and asserts the complete control of Congress for all purposes over the people. It thus expels the Constitution of the United States, with all its guaranties of liberty and self-government, in the whole Southern conntry, except Tennessee, which is represented in Congress.

The plan of reconstruction, proposed by the bill, is worthy of the unscrupulous and malignant men who make it. The formation of new State governments is provided for, but in choosing members of Constitutional Conventions, and in voting upon Constitutions which may be made, all male negroes above twenty-one years of age are to vote; while all white citizens, who ever held any office, State or Federal, are excluded from voting. And then the States, thus re-organized, are not to be recognized as States, or admitted to representation in Congress as a matter of right. It is declared that Congress may recognize them or not, as it pleases, and in the meantime, the governments set up are to be considered as provisional only. The existing governments set up by the people, are to be wiped out. Arbitrary military government is to be substituted for them; the whole mass of adult male negroes are made voters, and then Congress is to consider what more is to be done! Despotism and degraded suffrage are the leading features of the bill, and all the good people of the North who were cheated and misled into voting for Radical Congressmen, are expected to cry amen! It can now be seen distinctly that the pretentions to moderation and justice, made before the people, by Radical candidates, were wholly false, and the charges made against them entirely true. They establish despotism, pollute the ballot-box, and spurn the Constitution. What are their oaths worth? For they are each bound by a most solemn obligation to maintain the Constitution of our fathers. They are worth just what their mendacious declarations last fall before the people were worth, when they declared that negro suffrage not an issue in the elections. And these are the men who talk of impeaching the President because he performs his Constitutional duties, keeps the oath by which he is bound, and remains true to our Republican institutions, and to the whole people of the United States!

THE BUSINESS DONE.

We print in another column, the "Military Reconstruction Bill" as it passed the Senate and House, on the 20th. Without being quite so bad as Thad. Stevens' Bill, it is a disgrace to the Nation as a science or a business.

The first five sections of the Bill are the original Senate Bill; and the *proviso* to the fifth section, and the sixth section were added in the House, and agreed to in the Senate. It will be seen that the Bill as it left the Senate, imposed negro suffrage on the South, even in the making of the State Constitutions, by saying that the delegates should be voted for without regard to race or color; and it puts the whole South into the hands of irresponsible military satraps, and the State or civil law is null and void. But we refer our readers to the Bill itself, for a full description of all its outrages.

We are glad to observe that the Democrats in the Senate voted against the Bill; and the proceedings state that all the Democrats in the House voted against it, as follows:

All the Republicans present, including Messrs. Stevens, Banks, Boutwell and Raymond, voted for Mr. Wilson's amendment as modified, and all the Democrats against it.

The question recurred on agreeing to Mr. Wilson's motion to concur with the Senate amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, as that was amended on motion of Mr. Shellaberger.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and resulted 125 yeas and 46 nays—a strict party vote. So the Senate amendments, as thus modified, were agreed to and the Bill was at 1:30 o'clock sent back to the Senate.

HON. C. R. BUCKALEW.

Very great, and let us hope unintentional, injustice has been done by some of the Pennsylvania papers to Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, Senator from this State, for his course on the bill accepting League Island as the site for the new iron-clad navy yard. In the neccessarily brief and therefore imperfect reports of the proceedings of Congress by the Associated Press, which are all that the general public ever sees or knows of these important proceedings, no justice can be done to the ordinary business of the bodies, much less to the Senators and Representatives; and until some *system* is adopted by law by which the daily summary for the newspapers of the work of the two houses is made up by experts, and sent forth as an official or rather authorized condensation of that work, nothing but imperfect reports need be expected. Such summaries would not prevent special reports by the journals that could afford to have them, but they would prevent the grievous omissions that are placing Senators and Representatives in a false light before their constituents. Of course, it was because Mr. Buckalew's position on League Island was not or could not be reported that his opponents have charged upon him indifference or negligence to a matter in which not only his own people but the whole country feel a deep interest. A Philadelphia paper alleges that while he voted for accepting League Island he never opened his mouth in favor of it; and, judging by the report of the Associated Press, this is true enough. But what are the facts? To Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, who, in cooperation with Mr. Buckalew, has supported the bill from the first, the task of speaking on the measure was gladly accorded by both the Pennsylvania Senators, because he came from another State, and Mr. Cattell, of New Jersey, had to speak in its favor as long a member of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange and other bodies in our city, and therefore fully identified with the measure. Mr. Buckalew was prepared to follow on the same side, but it was evident that the bill would pass if it was not delayed by speeches from its friends. Accordingly, after a full understanding between them, Mr. Buckalew waived his right to speak in order secure the success of the bill. We copy from the official proceedings in the *Globe* of the sixteenth of February last:

Mr. BUCKALEW. It is not very often that we are occupied in the questions that are local to my State; it is very rare indeed. This bill is of local interest to all our people and to all the members in both Houses who represent them. In order, however, to save valuable time, both the members from Pennsylvania in this body are willing in this debate to waive the ordinary privilege, which, under other circumstances they would exercise to discuss this measure and to reply to those arguments which have been submitted against it. For my own part I have never intended to say anything more since the subject was taken up for the last time than to submit a few observations, not occupying five minutes, of an explanatory character, to explain to my people at home the reasons why my colleague and myself have not entered more largely into this debate. The circumstances are peculiar, and in order to facilitate the business of the Senate and that this measure shall not be an obstruction to other measures of legislation or a cause of offence to any gentlemen who desire other measures to be taken up, we have adopted the course which I have mentioned. I think, however, it would be a very unreasonable thing if the Senate should refuse now, when the debate must be pretty well spent, when it cannot be possible that a very considerable period of time will be occupied in further discussion, to put this measure to a vote after listening to whatever of debate is yet to take place upon it. It cannot be protracted; and then, when we have heard it, let us decide the question and decide it finally.

As the two Houses contemplate a change in the publisher of the Congressional debates, the matter of an authentic and intelligible summary of the business of legislation for the daily and associated press may now be safely considered. The Joint Committee on Printing have had it before them on several occasions, and are probably well posted in regard to it.—*Forney's Press.* (Republican.)

MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL.

AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES.

Whereas, No legal State Governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State Governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force or enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any Military Commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in the command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

SEC. 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution and Government, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law, and when such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be in operation in said state.

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel Sates; nor shall any such persons vote for members of such Convention.

SEC. 6. That until the people of the said rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, the civil Governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisinal only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States anytime to abolish, modify, control and supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such Provisional Governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provision of the fifth section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such Provisional Governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

PERILOUS FREAK OF A WOMAN—*A Mother Attempts to Drown herself and two Children in a Well.*—Mr. James Bath, Mary, his wife, and several small children, are living in Millvile borough. They orignally came from England. Mr. Bath is a miner and works in the coal mines of the Cambria iron company. On last Saturday morning, about one o'clock, he arises from his bed to prepare to go to his work (he usually goes about two o'clock in the morning.) His wife got up and prepared breakfast of which they partook. It being early Mr. B. sat down by the stove. Mrs. B. goes into an adjoining room, the sleeping apartment, and takes her two younger children out of bed, one aged two years and the other about six months; she wrapped her dress around them and left the house, carrying them along.

Her husband soon missed her and starts out to find her, after looking in vain for her a short time, he heard a gurgling noise in the well, he runs for his miner's lamp, gives the alarm to the neighbors, and descends into the well; here he finds his wife and children in a drowning condition. He gets a foothold in the rough stone wall of the well, raises his wife's head above the water and holds it between his knees, takes a child in each hand and again calls for help. Mr. Parfit, a neighbor, arrives and takes the children out of the well. A rope is fastened around the waist of Mrs. Bath, and she is raised, the three are taken into the house in an insensible condition. They were then divested of their wet clothing, wrapped in dry blankets, rolled and manipulated until signs of animation returned.

Mrs. Bath and the elder child are now fully restored, while the younger child is in a critical condition, having frequent spasms and in all probability will not survive. The well is twenty-six and one-half feet deep, and there is ten feet of water in it. The walls are rough and crooked and the diameter small, and had the children been thrown down, or the mother jumped down they must have in their descent received severe contusions, but none appear on their persons. Mrs. B. says she carried the children down in her apron, which appears from the circumstances to be the case.

There has been no reason assigned why this woman should thus seek to destroy her own and her children's lives. Mr. Bath is a sober, hard-working man, and his neighbors say is kind to his family. It appears, however, that at the store his wife had drawn more than the amount of wages coming to him, and further purchases, for the time being, had been stopped. The trouble of poverty may have been an incentive cause, but more likely she is insane.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

HOME NEWS.

WASHINGTON, February 26.

THE PRESIDENTIAL COMPROMISE.

In compliance with the instructions of the House, Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, this morning, submitted a report from the special committee appointed to inquire into the particulars of an alleged compromise between the President and certain Republican members of the House. The evidence taken by the committee, not being written out in full, was not presented. The report, however, contains the *points* in the testimony of the two most important witnesses—Messrs. Worden and Este—from which it appears there was no bargain or agreement whatever between the Executive and the members referred to, and not a single word of evidence from any quarter to sustain the allegations contained in the preamble of the resolution raising the committee. This fact was admitted by Wentworth, and its admission created great laughter on the floor of the House. The attempt to make political capital against the President by means of this investigating committee has proved a miserable failure, and placed Mr. Wentworth in a rather unenviable position. After having been the chief instrument in raising the committee, he was compelled to ask the House to-day to discharge them from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. Glossbrenner, a member of the committee, followed in a speech giving an account of the doings of the committee and the method of the investigation. During the delivery of Mr. G.'s remarks the members crowded around him and listened attentively. After he had concluded the question was taken and the committee unanimously discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

THE TARIFF.

It was understood, last evening, that Mr. Morrill would call up the tariff bill at an early hour to-day, but, up to this writing, nothing of the kind has been done. I hear that leading members of the House give up the bill as lost this session. The vote yesterday effectually killed it off. It will be revived, however, early in March, and may, possibly, be enacted ere the close of that month.

SURRATT.

John H. Surratt was yesterday arraigned before the bar of the Criminal Court of this district. The fact that he would be brought before the tribunal so early was not generally known, and the crowd in attendance was not uncommonly large. The prisoner was brought over from jail and placed at the bar by Marshal Goding. His Zouave uniform had been removed, and he was attired in a suit of black. When brought into court his hands were handcuffed, but by request of his counsel the Court ordered them released, and the indictment was read to him by the clerk of the court. Surratt entered the plea of "not guilty." The clerk then asked: "How will you be tried?" To which the response was made; "By my countrymen;" when the officer added, "Then may God send you a safe deliverance." The handcuffs were then replaced, and the prisoner remanded to jail. No excitement whatever was manifested during the time of Surratt's presence in the courtroom.

It is the intention to commence his trial early in March. His counsel are actively engaged in preparing his defence. The three principal witnesses for the government are St. Marie, who discovered Surratt in Rome; Weichman, who testified before the Military Commission; and Lloyd, the man who received the fire-arms from Mrs. Surratt at the tavern in Maryland. They are all here.

THE VETO OF THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The veto message of the Military Reconstruction bill was read at cabinet meeting to-day, and will probably be sent into Congress to-morrow. An attempt will be made to pass the bill over the veto at once.

General Grant, on good authority, is reported as saying that he regards the Military Government bill as very unwise legislation.

An election took place yesterday in Georgetown for Mayor and Common Council. It was the first election in the District of Columbia at which the colored vote is counted.

The registry shows nine hundred and seventy-one negroes and one thousand three hundred and fifty whites. A detail of one hundred and forty men for duty was made, including the police of the town and the mounted force, in order to preserve the peace. At nine o'clock the polls were opened, and the rush of voters, without distinction of color commenced. The votes of several colored men were rejected because they could not be identified, and a few on the ground of minority. This action of the Judges of Election delayed the colored voters somewhat, requiring them to make oath to their identity and age.

Great exertions were made by both parties to bring voters to the polls.

The restaurants and tippling houses were closed all day, and the Metropolitan Police were constantly patrolling the town.

Charles D. Welsh, Radical, is elected by a majority of ninety-six votes, over Henry Addison, the present Mayor, who was the Conservative or *White Man's* candidate, and seven Radical Councilmen out of eleven. The negro vote went solid for the Radicals.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

On Friday a Senatorial caucus will be held to nominate a candidate for President of the Senate, in place of Foster. Senators Wade, Fessenden, and Sherman are mentioned.

THERE is a good time coming and this is how it will be. The *Republican* goes for Landon for United States Senator to keep him out of the field for *Congress*; P. John desiring to go there himself. Brower of the Montour *American* goes for the same take, and there are already signs of wrath and muttering thunder. Make a ring boys. It is the fight of the "bear and the husband;" nobody cares which whips.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Sultan of Turkey has officially informed the leading Powers of Europe that he has decided to call together an assembly of the reprerentatives of all the different religious creeds in the Ottoman Empire, for the purpose of deliberating upon and adopting measures for the more effectual execution of the provisions of the *firman* of 1865.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The restoration of the Constitution of 1848 to Hungary by the Emperor Francis Joseph, has had the effect to remove the troubles heretofore existing in that country. The people ard now quiet and contented.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The news from Spain is of an exciting character. Though the Government of that country is seeking to keep from the public the course of events, there is no longer any doubt that a serious insurrection is impending.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 26—Noon. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland has been prolonged.

Payments to the COLUMBIAN for Month of February, 1867.

Hon. T. Chalfant,	$30 00	C. K. Mensch	2 00
Samuel Hagenbuch	2 00	Susan Kelchner	2 00
John Herring	2 00	Peter Werkheiser	4 50
Gabriel Everett,	2 00	James Hoal	2 00
Alexander Kramer	2 00	David Shaffer	2 00
Jacob S. Evans	2 00	Levi Shaffer	2 00
Ellis S. Stoker	2 00	H. W. Mellick	2 00
J. F. Stoker	2 00	S. Snyder, Shff.	5 00
Charles Cronner	2 00	E. G. Ricketts	2 00
N. A. Tubbs	2 00	Carpenter, Hennzy & Co.	14 00
J. K. Fritz	2 00		
J. B. Stoker	2 00	Kennedy, Stairs & Co.	14 00
Jacob Wenner	2 00		
J. R. Pennington	2 00	D. R. Montgomery	2 00
Isaiah Bower	2 00	J. D. Wilson	2 00
Thomas A. Miller	1 00	L. Kahns	2 00
Isaac Bower	2 00	W. H. Long	50
Dr. E. G. Horne	2 00	Philip Appleman	2 00
Christian Wolf	2 00	Benj. Nuss	2 00
J. W. Frey	1 00	Charles Nuss	2 00
Jacob Knittle	1 00	Wm. Beishline	1 00
J. H. Creasy	2 00	Henry Riche	2 00
James Kisner	2 00	Orangeville Band	3 00
C. H. Tyreman	1 00	John Harmony	2 00
S. B. Johnson	1 00	Jacob Deipoit	2 00
E. H. Baldy	2 00	Est. of Wm. Karns	2 50
Samuel Ent	2 00	Est. Hannah Boone	2 50
J. G. Quick	2 00	David Kocher	2 00
Wm. Lamon	2 00	Daniel Wenner	2 00
J. B. Ritchen	2 00	P. Fleming	2 00
Reuben Miller	50	Adam Reat	2 00
Henry Bellis	2 00	Mrs. M. Creasy	2 00
Wm. Longenberger	2 00	J. G. Keller	2 00
Daniel Bower	3 00	Andrew Shuman	2 00
John Tromp	3 00	Allen Mann	2 00
Samuel Snyder	12 00	M. Schlicher	2 00
John Savage	3 00	Wm. Onnans	2 00
John Whitmoyer	2 00	S. Rhone	2 00
Peter Jacoby	2 00	John Jacobs	1 00
Z. S. Robbins	2 00	Henry Hetler	2 00
Jesse Grush	2 00	S. H. Swank	2 00
Jacob Smith	2 00	Joseph Weiss	2 00
Samuel Herr	2 00	Isaac Dewitt	2 00
Benj. Geringer	2 00	Henry Adams	2 00
D. C. Dietrick	3 50	M. S. Hayhurst	2 00
Lewis Roth	3 00		

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	35
Eggs	25
Tallow	14
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	10
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

MARRIED.

MILLER—DAVIS—At the Forks Hotel, on the 21st ult., by Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. John Miller, of Greenwood township, to Miss Hannah Davis, of Bloomsburg.

JACKSON—CAMPBELL—On the 14th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. J. Lyon, Mr. C. B. Jackson, of Berwick, Pa., to Miss Emma G. Campbell, of Tiffin, Ohio.

HUGHES—ALLABACH—At Orangeville, on the 23d ult., by Rev. W. C. Hesser, Mr. Jos. Hughes to Miss Annetta Allabach, all of the same place.

RITTENHOUSE—KROMER—At the Forks Hotel, in Bloomsburg, on the 21st ult., by Rev. A. Hartman, Mr. Alem B. Rittenhouse, of Briarcreek township, to Miss Normanda E. Kromer, of Mifflinville, Columbia county.

SMECK—COOL—On the 23d ult., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Benjamin B. Smeck to Miss Phœbe Cool, both of Catawissa, Pa.

STECK—WOOD—In Muncy, on the 13th ult., by Rev. Wm. Life, Dr. Michael Steck, of New Mexico, formerly of this county, and Miss Lizzie Wood, daughter of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Muncy, Pa.

JOHNSON—HENDERSHOT—At Turbotville, on 6th ult., by Rev. George E. Adams, Mr. H. J. Johnson, Mount Pleasant township, to Miss Sallie E. Hendershot, of Jerseytown, Columbia county.

DIED.

KESHTE—In Bloomsburg, on the 23d ult., Henry Keshte, aged about 75 years.

KESTER—In Light Street, on the 23d ult., James B., son of Isaac J. and Sophia Kester, aged 3 years, 10 months and 15 days.

M'BRIDE—In Bloomsburg, on the 23d ult., Mr. William P. M'Bride, aged 31 years, 1 month and 4 days.

M'DOWELL—On the 16th ult., Clara, daughter of Theodore and Angelina M'Dowell, of Light Street, aged 19 years, 1 month and 15 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW,

Part Durham. She has a fine calf three weeks old, and is in all respects a desirable bargain. For particulars inquire at THIS OFFICE.

March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CHARLES EYERLY } December Term, 1866, vs. No. 24
MARGARET EYERLY. } In Divorce.

To Margaret Eyerly, Respondent, Madame:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CATHARINE ROAT, by her next friend John Stauffer, } December Term, 1866, No. 25,
vs. THOMAS ROAT. } In Divorce.

To Thomas Roat, Respondent, Sir:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m. SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

MARY J. MANNING, by her next friend Amos Hartan, } February Term, 1867, No. 11,
vs. ANDREW J. MANNING. } In Divorce.

To Andrew J. Manning, Respondent, Sir:—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable, Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m. SAMUEL SNYDER, Shff.

Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MARY EISENHART, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Mary Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Leonard Adams, of said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

LEONARD ADAMS,
March 1, 1867-6t. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSE & LOT. Will be sold at public sale, on *Thursday, the Twenty-first day of March*, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Bloom township, Columbia county. Said house fronts on the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, about two hundred yards above the Forks Hotel. Possession of said house and lot will be given on the first day of April next. ☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

WILLIAM RABB.
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867-3t.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWing themselve indebted to the undersigned on Book Account or by Note, are requested to make payment by the twentieth of March next. Those failing to comply with this notice, will have their accounts, &c., placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

SLOAN & MILLARD,
and D. K. SLOAN.
Orangeville, Feb. 22, 1867-6t.

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY, OF SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:

MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

WELL-TRIED REMEDIES. Russell's Itch Ointment, immediate and certain cure..... 25 cts.
It is also a sure remedy for scratches on horses.
Russell's Salt Rheum Ointment, is unequalled..... 50 cts.
Russell's Pile Ointment, cures after all other remedies have failed..... $1 00
These ointments are certain, safe, and reliable specifics, as thousands have and are daily certifying.
For sale by all Druggists and medicine dealers. General Depot, PINCHOT, BRUEN & HOYART, Wholesale Druggists, 214 Fulton st., (near Greenwich), New York. Sent by mail; Itch, 60c.; S. R. 65c.; Pile, $1.50. [mar1'67-3m.

NEW PUBLIC HOUSE.

"BENTON HOTEL"

The undersigned has opened a new House of Entertainment at

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.,

which is large, commodious, well furnished, and situated about the centre of the village. The stabling is also new, well arranged, convenient and secure.

It will be his constant endeavor to furnish his table with good, plenty and substantial food; his bar with choice, pure and wholesome liquors; and his stable with every thing necessary to make his establishment complete. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

PETER APPLEMAN.

Benton, March 1, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JULIANN BOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Julian Bower, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Bower, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims on the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.

DANIEL BOWER,
February 15, 1867-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBBINS, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to C. B. White and M. A. Ammerman. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.

C. B. WHITE,
M. A. AMMERMAN,
February 15, 1867-6w. Executors.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, FROM January 1st 1866, to January 1st 1867.

THE Auditors elected to settle and adjust the public accounts of Columbia County, respectfully beg leave to report that they have examined the same from the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, the following Statement and Report, agreeably to the twenty-second section of the Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the fourth day of April, A. D. 1854:

JOHN J. STILES, Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with said County.

DR.

1866. Jan. 1.	To amount outstanding for 1865 and previous years	$6347 24
	Amount cash received of Dan'l M'Henry late Treasurer, as per Auditor's report,	284 61
do	Cash received of Daniel M'Henry late Treasurer, for sundry taxes	1512 56
Feb. 5.	Cash of Samuel Kelchner, of Briarcreek township, for keeping Catharine Salt,	80 55
Feb. 6.	Cash of H. J. Reader, for plank,	7 50
Feb. 20.	Cash of William Lawton, land redeemed,	2 80
April 25.	Cash of Jos. Mosteller, for brick,	2 75
May 10.	Cash of Samuel Snyder, Sheriff, costs, &c., in suit of the County vs. Wm. Stetler, collector of Conyngham township,	15 40
June.	To amount of County tax assessed for 1866,	17005 52
June 22.	Cash of George Hidlay, land redeemed,	1 46
Aug.	Cash received for taxes on seated and unseated lands returned,	4640 44
Sept. 4.	Cash of Samuel Kelchner, of Briarcreek township, for keeping Catharine Salt,	77 40
Oct.	To amount ten day assessment in Borough of Berwick,	10 80
Dec. 19.	Jury fees and fines of Jesse Coleman, Prothonotary,	170 00
	To cash of dog tax fund paid assessors for 1866,	80 00
	Amount outstanding, balance,	30 65
	To sundry taxes,	636 00
		$29619 57

CR.

By amount outstanding for 1866, and previous years,	$5732 48
By exonerations allowed collectors	161 28
By Commissioners " "	1093 70
By amt of County orders redeemed	17,704 41
By Treasurer's commissions on $15,982 27 at four per cent.,	639 08
By balance due County,	2,852 76
	$28,019 57

JOHN J. STILES Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with the tax on dogs.

DR.

Amount outstanding for 1865 and previous years,	
" assessed for 1866,	$819 00
" due Treasurer,	1,720 00
	315 00
	$2,904 00

CR.

Amount outstanding and uncollected,	2917 00
" exonerations allowed collectors,	161 28
" commission,	76 00
" sheep damage, orders redeemed,	60 00
" paid assessors for assessment of tax for the year 1866,	1,332 72
" Treasurer's commission on $1,412 75,	70 62
	$2,564 62

EXPENDITURES.

AUDITORS' AND CLERK'S PAY.

Amount paid Auditors and Clerk,	$48 00
" to Wirt auditing Prothonotary and Register's account,	15 00
	$63 00

ASSESSORS' PAY.

Amount paid assessors for Spring assessment,	$96 61

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

Amount paid David Savage, bridge in Benton,	$225 00
" W. A. Kile, bridge in Fishingcreek,	225 00
" W. A. Kile, bridge in Sugarloaf	190 00
" F. L. Shuman " Franklin	175 00
	$815 00

BRIDGE REPAIRS,

Amount paid John Herner,	20 00
" " David Savage,	48 00
" " Aaron Koster for plank,	16 92
" " P. Hartman,	15 92
" " Samuel Appleman,	15 92
" " M. C. Woodward	15 92
" " John Eyer,	15 92
" " Philip Crawford for stone	15 92
" " John Mordan,	15 92
" " William Eyer,	20 00
" " Josiah H. Furman,	19 92
" " Sundry persons,	307 72
" " Montgomery Cole,	70 00
	$570 92

BLANK BOOKS,

Amount paid for blank books for Prothonotary and Register,	$223 30

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Amount paid sundry persons for materials furnished and work to privy for repairs at Court House and Jail during the year, &c.,	$692

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

THE Standing Committee meet in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, March 9th, to select Delegates to the State Convention.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND Co. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

COLONEL L. L. TATE, has sold his residence on Third Street, to Mrs. Sarah E. Evans, wife of A. J. Evans, for $3,333.66. The Colonel proposes to go to Williamsport in the Spring.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to issue a daily Democratic paper in Williamsport. Such enterprise is commendable, and we doubt not will receive the support of the Williamsporters. It is an evidence of growth and prosperity.

WE have received the first number of the "*Daily Scranton Register*," issued by our friend E. S. M. Hill, It is a neat, handsome sheet, ably edited, and we trust will be well supported by the growing city which it represents.

JOHN KELLER, Esq., has sold his tavern stand in Mifflinville, to Aaron Hess, for $2500, possession to be given April first. Isaac Yetter, Esq., takes Mr. Hess's stand at Mainville, at the same time.

IN our "Court Proceedings" of two weeks ago, in case of Commonwealth vs. Russel W. Stout, by an error of our reporter the proceedings were made to read Commonwealth vs. Edward Stout. We cheerfully correct the error.

REV. W. C. HESSER, of Orangeville, was "surprised" by a visit from some of his friends on Saturday evening last, and presented with a snug little sum in greenbacks, as a token of affection and respect. He deserves many more such surprises.

SOME of our subscribers at Mainville and Polkville complain that our paper is not regularly received. We have investigated the matter, and trust that hereafter there will be no cause for complaint. As our paper is always regularly mailed the fault does not lie with us.

WE give up a large portion of our space this week to the speech of Hon. Thomas Chalfant, our Representative in the Legislature, on the pending Constitutional Amendments. It is a thorough argument on the subject, and is treated in his usual terse and vigorous style. It will amply repay perusal.

THE Concert and Exhibition at the Academy Hall on the twenty-second at Orangeville, was a success. Rarely has that spacious Hall been filled with a more intelligent and interested audience. It was truly, a rational way of celebrating the birth-day of Washington.

BY a late decision of the Court of Claims, commissioned officers who were in the service between May first 1861, and March third 1865, are entitled to five dollars a month additional pay, as commutation for servant hire, that being the difference between the former allowance, and the increase of pay of enlisted men. Those entitled can have their claims adjusted by calling on C. B. Brockway, at this place.

A SHORT time since, the *Republican* printed an extract from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, reflecting on Mr. Buckalew's course in regard to League Island. We publish an extract to-day from Forney's *Press* completely vindicating Senator Buckalew. If the editor of the *Republican* had any manliness, he would retract this slander, which he so eagerly published. Of course he will not do it.

WHERE white men alone vote, the Spring elections are in favor of the Democrats. For instance—We have carried the city of Reading by a fine majority; we have elected our mayor in Syracuse by two hundred and forty. But in Georgetown, D. C., where the niggers now vote, the Radicals have elected their mayor by ninety-six votes. That tickles our Radical neighbor hugely.

MR. CHALFANT, our member of the House of Representatives has presented petitions from citizens of Columbia County, praying for a law to prevent the fishing with seines, nets and baskets, in the waters of Big Fishingcreek and its tributaries, in the counties of Columbia and Luzerne. On the 18th inst., he also read a bill in place, to meet the views of the petitioners, which was referred to the committee on Agricultnre.

On the 13th inst., he presented, and had read the remonstrance of David Yost and sixty-three other citizens of Columbia County, against a law allowing street cars to run on Sunday in the city of Philadelphia.

A FEW of our readers will recollect the "Campaign on the Fishingcreek," under command of Couch, Cadwalader, Stewart and others. Well, Stewart, Colonel Commanding, among other illegal arrests and and flagrant outrages, got into his clutches a Mr. Alexander Hess, of Sugarloaf, and after many threats and much chaffering, agreed to discharge him from the Draft upon payment of one hundred dollars.

The discharge of course was worthless, and Mr. Hess subsequently reported to the Draft Board, and was discharged. But Stewart got the money. *False pretense* of course, and he ought to go to the penitentiary, but the Radical over the way will defend the scoundrel in the *Republican* for a very small part of the sum out of which Hess was swindled.

E. W. WYNKOOP'S next term of school will commence on Monday, April 8th next. 2t*

WILLIAM SNYDER has sold the house now occupied by Lewis H. Maus, to W. B. Koons, Esq., of this place, for four thousand five hundred dollars.

WE are reliably informed that an effort will soon be made by some of the citizens of Briarcreek township, to have it divided by a line running east and west on the top of Summer Hill. We do not know what the prospects of success are.

ON Friday last, the Rev. Mr. Brensinger was ordained Pastor of the Berwick Baptist Church. On the Sunday evening previous, at the same place, Rev. J. P. Tustin baptised some five or six converts in the Susquehanna, by moonlight.

WHY is the colored man stuck into a corner? Why is Frederick Douglass crowded into some shady nook? It is not the fault of the railroad companies. Where is the fault? It arises from those sickly, mean, unchristian, undemocratic prejudices that pervade human society.—*Landon.*

So, it is a "sickly, mean, unchristian prejudice" that induces a white lady to refuse to ride in a railroad car along side of a darky. And it is "*un-democratic*" too is it? And Landon intends to make people well, high minded, christian, democratic, by forcing them to social equality with the negro.

I AM sorry that there is such a state of public sentiment and religion, that such a man as Fred. Douglass cannot sit down in a passenger car without being maltreated. I am sory that it is so. What are we to do? Keep this sentiment alive? I, sir, am for raising the people up into a higher and purer atmosphere.—*Landon.*

White people are to be raised "into a higher and purer atmosphere," by being put into sleeping berths, and seats in railroad cars, along with the very highly perfumed and "sweet scented african."

The *Republican* endorses that and goes for the "lovely Landon" for United States Senator.

ON last Sunday, William P. McBride, a soldier of the late war, was buried in the Cemetery with the customary honors. He was a member of the ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was accompanied to the grave by a mounted escort, and a large concourse of people. We are now familiar with these scenes, and pay less ceremony to our soldier dead than they deserve, considering the sacrifices they made; but the time will come when a new generation will pay them the honors due those who dared to venture all to endeavor to maintain an unbroken Union. If the objects of the war fail it is no fault of the brave soldier.

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this Company. We are personally acquainted with many of the parties and with the location of the mines, and have no hesitation in saying that we think their enterprise a worthy one, and likely to prove far more remunerative than "Green Creek Oil Stock," and similar projects which have agitated our people in the past. The quality of the coal is of the best, the facilities for mining unequalled, and its location on the canal and railroad, and only twenty miles distant from Bloomsburg.

THAT STOP THIEF CRY.—The editor of the *Republican* prints his paper so badly that it cannot be read, and then attempts to make his readers think it is "spicy!" by crying out continually that other papers are "dull;" especially such papers as are attracting general attention and patronage. This week a larger portion of his papers might be read than usual, and we submit that a duller sheet was never imposed upon subscribers. As the "irregular country doctor" whilst attempting to practice his profession, was soon discovered to be an imposter, it is not probable that that this stop thief cry will pass of his half-printed dull sheet, for a "spicy" paper. Of course he cannot get type and material to print his paper decently without the "assessorship," and it is fortunate that so few of his misrepresentations can be read.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, February 27.

GROCERIES.—In sugar there is a fair business doing. 300 boxes sold at 9¼@12¾c ₱ lb, currency, the latter rate for clarified, and 100 hhds of clarified at 13c ₱ lb. currency. Laguayra coffee sells in a small way at 18@18¼c ₱ lb in gold.

FLOUR.—The market continues very unsettled. About 1,500 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 7.75
Northwestern extra	8.00@ 9.50
Northwestern family	10.75@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@ 8.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.00@10.50
Pennsylvania and Western family	12.00@13.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.00@15.00
Rye flour	7.75

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.65@3.00; Southern do. at $3.00@3.20, and white at $3.20@3.35; Penna, Rye ranges at about $1.35. Corn is less active, with sales of 3,000 bus. at 93c and 96c for new yellow, and $1 for white. Oats are selling at 56@57c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 900 bbls flour; 1,600 bus. wheat; 6,400 bus. corn, 3,400 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $20.70 per barrel for new mess. Mess beef ranges from $21.25@22 for Western and city packet. Dressed hogs sell at 8½@9c. Smoked hams are steady at 15@17c; smoked do at 15@16c. Smoked shoulders at 11@11½c, and salted do at 8½@9c. Lard sells at 13@13½c ₱ lb for prime in bbls and tierces.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in fair demand and 200 bushels were sold at from $8.00@8.50 per bus, the latter rate for choice; timothy sells at $4.00 and flaxseed at $3.10@3.12 per bus.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. IX.

WATERFALLS.

Talking of you, said he, my dear,
Two of the greatest wits in town,
One asked if that high forze of hair
Was *bona fide* all your own.

Her own! most certain, th' other said;
For Nan, who knows the thing, will tell yo
The hair was bought, the money paid,
And the receipt was signed Duvalley.
—*Prior.*

With drowsy water-falls behind.
—*Gerringer.*

From the earliest historic ages we learn that the dressing and care of the hair have occupied a great deal of the time and attention of the human race, and especially of the female portion of it. But while they have not been alone in the follies of the fashions which have been introduced and pursued, we will do them the justice to say, that in every instance they have far exceeded the men in the ridiculous absurdity to which they have carried the dressing of the hair.

We are told by Xenophen, that Astyages, King of the Medes, wore false hair, and that the Medes affected an effeminate life; from which we are to infer, that the women of that day, nearly six hundred years before Christ, were given to much hair dressing, the wearing of false hair, and all the necessary paraphrenalia to give it effect.

The Assyrians also, both men and women, always paid much attention to the hair; but so far as we can judge by the sculptures and bas-reliefs which have come down to us, it was combed down smooth on the head, and then gathered up on the shoulders, in rows and curls. Among the Jews, the hair was, almost equally with the beard, an object of great care and veneration. It would be curious and perhaps instructive, to go back and examine the customs and manners of the nations of antiquity, as to their different modes of dressing the hair and head, but for our present purpose it is unnecessary.

In the early ages, long hair seems to have been worn indiscriminately by men and women; and A.D., 155, Pope Anicetus, forbade the clergy to wear long hair; and the same fashion for laymen obtained gradually. Hair powder came into use about A.D., 1590, and for over two hundred years, one extravagance in dressing, pomading and powdering the hair, was followed by a still greater absurdity. By the year 1795, the folly of fashion had attained such a height, that a tax was laid by the British Parliament, upon persons using the powder, which brought in over one hundred thousand dollars a year.

An examination of the drawings and plates of all the various styles of headdress, and dress of the hair, has convinced us, that at no period of the world known to history, has there been anything equal to the absurdity, ugliness and immodesty of the *Waterfall*; provided always that the peek measure full of "rats, and mice and such small deer," dirty stockings, cast-off handkerchiefs and curled hair, are known among the initiated by that name. Not long ago at a public table where we were dining, an ultra fashionable lady came in after the dinner had fairly commenced, with such an enormous waterfall, as attracted the attention and remark of every person at the the table. It was so excessively in the way that the waiters could hardly get around that part of the table without knocking the meats off of the plates, or knocking the waterfall off of her head, and spilling the contents over the floor. Even the waiter girls sneered at the bundle; and if it had been a few inches lower, it would have resembled Christian on his pilgrimage.

We never heard it pretended that there was anything handsome in the style, by which it could be recommended to female taste. *It is followed because it is the fashion!!* Everybody knows as soon as the huge lump comes into sight, that it is made up of a miscellaneous collection of cast-off trumpery which no perfume can keep sweet-smelling, and no water can keep clean. Beside causing constant unfavorable remarks by its immodest obtrusiveness, it gives to the expression of the face a boldness and baldness, which every thoroughly modest and ladylike woman seeks to avoid. No woman is well dressed, no woman is even modestly dressed, when her very apparel makes her a subject of remark, or even of observation, to the company or the passer-by.

Think you, it was of such huge monuments of folly as protrude their ugly shapes from the backs of your heads, that the Roman Poet spoke, when he said to Pyrrha:

——For whom bind'st thou
In wreaths thy golden hair,
Plain in thy neatness?

It used to be said of another fashion, once carried to the extreme, but now gracefully abandoned, and it is to be hopgd not soon to be resumed:

Bustles are all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
They're filled with bran or stuffed with tow,
And stick out 'bout a foot or so,

and the *waterfall* has the "stick out" of the "bustle," and some additional objections to which the latter was not subject. They are neither useful nor ornamental, neither handsome nor tasteful. They add neither beauty nor grace:

For loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament
But is when unadorned adorned the most.
NISI PRIUS.

ON last Thursday, Ulysses Mercur took dinner with President Johnson. It seems that although the editor of the *Republican* did not call upon the President "because he didn't drink," Mr. Mercur has no such scruples. Where is John Covode or John Wentworth, with their "smelling committees?" There is surely bribery and corruption abroad when Mercur goes and dines with the "great apostate."

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOSEPH ROBBINS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Clinton Robbins. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. CLINTON ROBBINS,
Greenwood, Feb, 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia:—Estate of JOHN WALTER, deceased.—The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Elisha John, Executor of the said John Walter, late of Locust township, in said county, deceased, will meet the parties for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, April 9th, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock A. m., at his office in Bloomsburg. ROBERT F. CLARK,
February 15, 1867. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL HOWER DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Daniel Hower, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Thomas Hower and Moses Hower. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.
THOMAS HOWER.
MOSES HOWER,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SAMUEL PEIFER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Samuel Peifer late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Samuel Neyhard. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.
SAMUEL NEYHARD,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Michael. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.
JOHN MICHAEL, Administrator.
January 25, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ELEANOR N. CAMPBELL, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Eleanor N. Campbell, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Nathaniel L. Campbell, of Centre township, and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment without delay.
N. L. CAMPBELL,
January 18, 1867-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DAVID FOX, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of David Fox, late of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Lloyd Fox and Peter Yocum. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay. LLOYD FOX,
PETER YOCUM,
January 18, 1867-6w. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF PRISCILLA HAYHURST, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Priscilla Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Henry Hollingshead. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the undersigned without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.
HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD,
February 8, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SUSANNA SITLER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Susanna Sitler, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John B. Reishline. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the undersigned administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.
JOHN B. REISHLINE,
February 8, 1867-6w. Administrator.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of JACOB EVERHART, late of Orange township, deceased. And now to wit, February 26th, 1867, on motion of Mr. Brockway, attorney for inquest, E. H. Little, Esq., was appointed auditor, on exceptions filed to the account of Augustus Everhart, executor of said deceased, and to make distribution.
By the Court. From the record.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.
E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM FRITZ, late of Orange township, deceased. And now, to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint E. H. Little, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of accountants, J. H. Fritz and S. Ammerman, executors, found amongst the creditors. By the Court. From the record.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.
E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the petition of the guardian of PHILIP KELLER, for sale of said minor's real estate: And now, to wit, February seventh, 1867, M. M. L'Velle, Esq., appointed Commissioner to report the facts with his opinion, etc.
By the Court. From the record.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
The Commissioner above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Wm. H. Abbott, in Catawissa, Columbia county, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.
M. M. L'VELLE, Commissioner.
February 22, 1867-4t.

ESTATE OF LEVI ASHTON, DECEASED.—To Ann Ashton, William J. Sproul Stephen Sproul, Asenith Hess intermarried with Nathan Hess, Sarah Eves, Louisa Spalding intermarried with John Spalding, Allen Eves, Purvis Eves, and Jesse Eves, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:
You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, on the first Monday of May, next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Levi Ashton, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 12th day of February, A. D., 1867.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on
SATURDAY, MARCH THIRTIETH,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Thomas Hess, Executor of Frederick Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Henry Hess, Collins Sutliff, Daniel Everhart and others, containing
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less, on which is erected a Frame House and Barn. There is also a fine orchard on the premises, and part of the land in a good state of cultivation. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 19, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.
THOMAS HESS, Executor.
February 22, 1867-6.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of orders of the Orphans' Courts of Montour and Columbia counties, Pa., the undersigned, administrators of Harmon Mitchell, late of Mayland township, Lycoming county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the hotel of John Brittain, in White Hall, Montour county, on
THURSDAY, MARCH TWENTY-FIRST,
at twelve o'clock M., a certain piece or parcel of land, situate partly in Madison township, Columbia county, and partly in Anthony township, Montour County, containing
ONE HUNDRED AND TWO ACRES,
more or less, adjoining lands late of Wm. Mills, Wm. Adams, M. King and others; the improvements being a
LOG HOUSE AND LOG BARN,
an orchard, and about thirty acres cleared; the balance well timbered.
Also, one other parcel of land, situate in Madison township, Columbia county, adjoining the above, and of Adam Spring and others, containing twenty-five acres and twenty-one perches, more or less, and being well timbered land, late the estate of said deceased.
GOTTLIB SCHEATLER,
MICHAEL WINEGARDNER,
February 22, 1867-4t. Administrators.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on
TUESDAY, MARCH TWELFTH,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following personal property to wit:
FOUR HEAD OF HORSES,
one Black Hawk Colt, coming two years old, three fresh milch cows, one breeding sow and one sow with pig, three shoats, fourteen head of sheep, one light four-horse wagon with two extra wheels, one new top buggy, one spring wagon, one sulkey one new side-hill plow, plows, harrows, cultivators, one wheelbarrow, one hay hook with rope and pully, rakes and forks, one-seventh part of a clover seed huller, one Hussey Reaper, one Buckeye Reaper, one set of Yankee harness and one double new set of carriage harness, four barrels of cider for vinegar.
ONE COOKING STOVE,
half dozen new chairs, lot of barrels, corn, oats and potatoes by the bushel. Terms made known on day of sale. NATHAN MILLER.
JOSEPH WHITESTEEN, Auctioneer.
February 15, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on
SATURDAY, MARCH NINTH,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Henry Hollingshead, administrator of George R. Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate to wit: all that certain
HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,
situate in the town of Catawissa, in the county aforesaid, bounded in front by the public road leading from Catawissa to Mifflinville, on the east by a lot of Henry Hollingshead, on the south by the public road leading to Mainville, and on the north by an alley, on which are erected a two and a half story frame dwelling house, a good frame stable, and other outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Catawissa and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale; one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the confirmation *nisi*. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.
HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD,
February 15, 1867. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on
THURSDAY, MARCH TWENTY-SIXTH,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Everett, administrator of George Pugh, late of Orange township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and
TRACT OF LAND,
situate in Orange township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Daniel Kleiser, Widow Hayman, Henry Stiner, C. C. Coleman, Jacob Roup, and others, containing
ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR ACRES,
more or less, on which is erected a Frame House, a good Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, &c. Also a good spring of Water at the door. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange, and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 16, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth the purchase money at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation *nisi*. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. SAMUEL EVERETT,
February 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on
FRIDAY, MARCH TWENTY-NINTH,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Eli Robbins, administrator of Abraham Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and
TRACT OF LAND,
situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Harman Lutzer, Eli Robbins, David Coleman and others, containing nine-teen acres, more or less, on which is erected a
FRAME HOUSE AND BARN.
There is also a thrifty young apple orchard on the premises. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 16, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Isaac Robbins, widow of the said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid over by the purchaser on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and one-fourth of the two-thirds less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance of the two-thirds in one year from the absolute confirmation with interest from confirmation *nisi*. Purchaser or purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.
JACOB SANKEY,
JAMES W. SANKEY,
JOHN SANKEY,
JOHN REICHARD,
February 15, 1867. Executors.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on
SATURDAY, MARCH SIXTEENTH,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Jacob Sankey, James W. Sankey, John Sankey and John Reichard, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sankey, Sr., late of Centre county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, a lot or
TRACT OF LAND,
situate in Scott township, in the County of Columbia, bounded on the north by land of Mary Bettle, on the east and south by land of H. B. Mendenhall, and on the west by land of Andrew Creveling, containing seventeen acres, all improved land.
Also:—A certain tract of land situate in Mt. Pleasant township, county aforesaid, bounded on the east by land of Jacob Barteel, on the south by land of James Grimes, on the west by lands of John Shipman, and on the north by land of John Stetler,
CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES,
about thirty acres of which is cleared land.
Also:—A town lot, situate in Light Street, and county aforesaid, bounded on the south by lot of Daniel Ever and Mr. Mauser, on the west by a lot of Elizabeth Miller, on the north by Mill street, and on the east by the main road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, whereon are erected a large two and one-half story
DWELLING HOUSE,
a Store House, and a two-story Frame Dwelling House. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the townships of Scott and Mount Pleasant, and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers on the day of sale, one fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent. to be paid on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from the absolute confirmation with interest from confirmation *nisi*. Purchaser or Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.
JACOB SANKEY,
JAMES W. SANKEY,
JOHN SANKEY,
JOHN REICHARD,
February 15, 1867. Executors.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on
SATURDAY, MARCH NINTH,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, John Appleman, administrator of Baltis Appleman, late of Hemlock township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described Real Estate to wit: All that certain tract of land, situate in Hemlock township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Hartman on the west, other lands of said deceased on the north, lands of Jacob Emmitt and Dennis Pursel on the east, and lands of Wm. Giger and James Roundey on the south, containing
ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN ACRES,
more or less; about sixty acres of which is cleared land, whereon are erected a two and one-half story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a stone kitchen, a large Bank Barn, a wagon shed and cow stable, a well of water at the door of the dwelling house, and an apple orchard.
Also:—All that certain tract of land, situate in the townships aforesaid, bounded as follows: adjoining lands of the heirs of John Rengler on the north and west, the above described tract on the south, and lands of Jas. Emmitt on the east, containing
CONTAINING 43 ACRES,
more or less, all cleared land. The first above described is subject to the right to mine, and take from it all the iron ore, with liberty, egress and recress in, to, and upon the said premises. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Hemlock, and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Margaret Appleman, widow of said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid by the said purchaser or purchasers, to said Margaret Appleman, on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and one-fourth of the two-thirds less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance of the two-thirds in one year from the confirmation, with interest from confirmation *nisi*. Purchaser or purchasers to give bonds and mortgages on the premises to secure the widow and legal representatives of the said deceased the principal and interest of the annuities above mentioned. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps. JOHN APPLEMAN,
February 15, 1867. Administrator.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on
SATURDAY, MARCH SIXTEENTH,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Everett, administrator of George Pugh, late of Orange township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and
TRACT OF LAND,
situate in Orange township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Daniel Kleiser, Widow Hayman, Henry Stiner, C. C. Coleman, Jacob Roup, and others, containing
ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR ACRES,
more or less, on which is erected a Frame House, a good Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, &c. Also a good spring of Water at the door. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange, and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 16, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth the purchase money at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation *nisi*. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. SAMUEL EVERETT,
February 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on
FRIDAY, MARCH TWENTY-NINTH,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Eli Robbins, administrator of Abraham Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and
TRACT OF LAND,
situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Harman Lutzer, Eli Robbins, David Coleman and others, containing nine-teen acres, more or less, on which is erected a
FRAME HOUSE AND BARN.
There is also a thrifty young apple orchard on the premises. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 16, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Isaac Robbins, widow of the said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid by the said purchaser or purchasers, to said Margaret Appleman, on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and one-fourth of the two-thirds less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance of the two-thirds in one year from the absolute confirmation with interest from confirmation *nisi*. Purchaser or purchasers to give bonds and mortgages on the premises to secure the widow and legal representatives of the said deceased the principal and interest of the annuities above mentioned. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps. JOHN APPLEMAN,
February 15, 1867. Administrator.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a
LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.
CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.
I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.
COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE, embracing almost every thing in that line. Also
HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,
Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees: HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton: thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.
SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,
A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, panned, rip, and compass squares—steel, iron, and try: boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.
FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY
I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, nail saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint
brushes, horse brushes, sleigh
bells, heel caks, enameled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, broad
axes, nails,
Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,
Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at
CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

Broom Corn.

As there is constantly an increasing demand for broom corn, it has become one of the staple articles of produce in this country, and a most profitable crop to raise in certain sections, by those who understand it; for in this, as in anything else, you must understand what is to be done and how to do it. Soil that will grow Indian corn, will also produce good broom corn. Never prepare soil for the culture of broom corn, that produces poor Indian corn, if you do not wish to reap the same results in return. The soil should not be plowed long before planting, and it should be prepared in the same manner as for Indian corn, while care is taken to have the ground thoroughly harrowed. In selecting the seed great care should be exercised in purchasing the very best that can be procured, as it is a crop that deteriorates rapidly and the seed should be changed often.

Some advocate changing the seed as often as every other year, in order to secure a good crop of fine brush. To be certain that the seed is perfectly good, it is always best to test some of it by sprouting before planting; many a failure of securing a good crop has arisen in consequence of neglecting to test the seed; too much caution, therefore, cannot, be exercised in this respect. From the 10th of May to the 10th of June is the usual time for planting; but generally it is best to put in seed about the 25th of May. In planting by hand, mark off the field in rows three feet apart, and drop eight or ten seeds in a hill, the hills being about eighteen inches apart, and cover with a hoe about an inch deep with fine moist earth. Where large fields are planted, a seed planter can be used to great advantage.

Origin of Plants.

Here is an item, which will be of general interest to our readers:

Celery originated in Germany.
The chesnut came from Italy.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
The nettle is a native of Europe.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The pine is a native of America.
The poppy originated in North Africa.
Rye originally came from Siberia.
Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and apple are from Europe,
Spinich was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
The mulberry originated in Persia.
The gourd is probably an Eastern plant
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse chestnut is a native of Thibet.
The quince came from the island of Crete.
The cucumber came from the East Indies.
The radish is a native of China and Japan.
Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.

Clover Seed.

Should be thrashed this month; in cold weather it shells out best. It may be thrashed with a flail and sown in the chaff, although this is a clumsy way of doing it. But if you can sow it even it is apt to catch well.

RELIGIOUS.

THE Right Rev. Anthony O'Regan, formerly Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago, who died in London, Nov. 13, 1865, has bequeathed £2,000 (about $13,000 United States currency) to the Catholic Missionary College at All-Hallows, Dublin, the interest of which is to be expended for the education of clergymen for the dioceses of Chicago and Alton, Illinois. Also, £500 (about $3,300) to aid in building a hospital at Chicago, to be under the management of Catholic ladies.

AN Episcopal Church was organized in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the spring of 1856, with but five families and four communicants. There are now one hundred and ten families, and one hundred and seventy-five communicants, under the ministrations of the Pastor. There is in connection with this church, a large Sunday School, and a Parish day school. The congregation owns free from encumbrance, a fine commodious church, chapel, parsonage, school house, and sexton's house.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The Catholic *Mirror* says that the present number of Sisters of Charity in this country is nine hundred and fifty-one, being a net increase of thirty during the past year. They have founded four new establishments during the same period, and they have now under their charge twenty-two hospitals, thirty-two orphan asylums, forty-nine parochial schools, four houses of charity, and one academy—making a total of one hundred and eight establishments. These institutions extend from San Francisco, throughout most of the States. Their chief religious house is at Emmetsburg, Maryland.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF PENNSYLVANIA. The Methodists of Pennsylvania have 337 churches, 492 ministers, and 81,192 members; the Lutheran Church 839 churches, 369 ministers, and 67,649 members; the German Reformed Church 633 churches, 236 ministers, and 75,884 members; the Old Style Presbyterian 589 churches, 536 ministers, and 68,587 members; the Baptists 390 churches, 352 ministers, and according to the returns of last year—the latest which have been published as yet, number 41,319. The increase of the past year will probably add from 2,000 to 3,000 to these figures. This makes the Baptists, numerically, the fifth of the Protestant denomination in the State; the Episcopalians have 220 churches, 233 ministers, and 16,630 members. Including all other religious bodies, the total number of churches is 4,021, of ministers 2,563, and of members 413,600.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

or

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, alway on hand.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY
AND TOILET ARTICLES,
EVER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also
MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK
TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,
by the dozen or half-dozen. Also
SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

ROYAL & ROYER,
Successors to
GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in
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JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
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WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
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SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
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Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
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and Dealers in
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COTTRELL & AYRES,
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second door above Arch Street,
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with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
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and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

C. D. ROBBINS & CO.,
IRON MERCHANTS,
Northeast corner of Second and Vine Streets,
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MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street,
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c,
A. D. WEBB.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
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THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
Philadelphia.
CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
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CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
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VESTINGS,
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OUR STARCH GLOSS
is the only article used by
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND
THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,

It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving MUCH TIME and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, consequently will not wear out so soon.

IT MAKES OLD LINEN LOOK LIKE NEW.
OUR IMPERIAL BLUE
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the neatest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public.

IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO STREAK THE CLOTHES.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Address

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COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
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MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 3. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.

Applications may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER.—Established 12 years. The only good article for instantly cleaning Kid Gloves. They can be cleaned while upon the hand, and worn immediately. It is inodorous. One bottle will clean 25 pairs. Price 25 cents. Retailed by most Druggists and Fancy Stores. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co., F. C. Wells & Co., and others, New York. nov21-6m

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THE ONLY PLACE
to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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a few doors below the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

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Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

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W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodat their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapes erms.

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FRED LAUER,
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Photographers and others ordering goods C.O.D., will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.
☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. nov17-1y

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Roaring Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Rook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one minute than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. HITTENSENDER, Jos. F. G. HARRISON,
W. B. KNORR, JOHN BOAK,
JOHN DIETERICK, DANIEL NOVER,
H. DIEFENBILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
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They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

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NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
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The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

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A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

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JOSEPH SHARPLESS,
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STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,
PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,
and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for
COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES
made to order.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.
HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail.
PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.
VULCAN HEATER,
for heating two or more rooms,
PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING,
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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT,
B. H. STOHNER
has fitted up a
FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON,
where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A supply of
FRESH OYSTERS
always on hand.
FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS
in every style and variety,
NUTS, FRUITS,
and everything usually found in a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.
The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.
The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

F. C. LICHTE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
FIRST-CLASS GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES!
Sole Patentees of Lichte's celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame. Are also makers of the very best Piano Fortes in the market.
HAVING BEEN AWARDED
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM
AT THE
AMERICAN WORLD'S FAIR!
and the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, besides numerous other
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS,
together with testimonials from all the most distinguished Musical celebrities in Europe and America. They have also just received
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM
At the Illinois State Fair!
The Indiana State Fair!
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The Wisconsin State Fair, etc.
In competition with the most celebrated Manufacturers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.
Warerooms, 421 Broome street, near Broadway, New York City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for Circular. jan18-67.

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WILLIAM McKELVY & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE FLORENCE
SEWING-MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the
HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,
and while capable of doing a
GREATER RANGE OF WORK,
one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the
LOCK STITCH
(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is
STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC
than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch
PERFECTLY SUITED
to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE
makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES
with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;
proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the
FLORENCE
the following
ADVANTAGES
over any and all
SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, or one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thickness of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed. $65
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed..... $75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed..... $81
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.
Polished mahogany table..... $89
Polished Rosewood Table..... 92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil..... 92
Mahogany table, in oil..... 95
Rosewood table, in oil..... 105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished..... 114
Mahogany table..... 125
Rosewood table..... 130

G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy noiseless, durable; and easy to work. Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made. Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., aug1-1y 615 Broadway, New York.

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